

Iraq closes Syrian border

DAMASCUS, Nov. 2 (AFP). — Iraq today closed its border with Syria and reinforced its border patrols, an official statement said here.

Syrian vehicles seeking to enter Iraq were searched and those seeking to cross from the other side were turned back.

No official explanation for the closure has yet been given, but the Syrian statement believed certain events were going on inside Iraq which had dictated the measures.

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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TODAY'S NEWS:
FRENCH CHEESES,
JUST ARRIVED FROM PARIS

Deployment of Arab peace force posesorny issue for Sarkis

RUT, Nov. 2 (Agencies). — A detailed plan for ending the Lebanese civil war was presented today to President Elias Sarkis by the League representative in Lebanon, Dr. Hassan Sabri Al Kholi. The plan concerns the transfer to Lebanon of a 30,000-strong Arab force, as provided for by the Riyadh agreement of Oct. 18. The force will be under the personal command of Mr. Sarkis.

Kholi said today after a four-hour meeting with Mr. Sarkis that "The plan is in the hands of the head of state for study and it will then become applicable."

The plan was worked out jointly by Arab League and Lebanese military officers, the latter present at the meeting.

It is understood that Mr. Sarkis, who has been demanding a peace-keeping force, is to apply the plan without delay for the belligerents' approval.

Two main obstacles have been the installing here of the "green berets" — the organization of their arrival and obtaining the agreement of rightist forces that the "green berets" should be stationed in their own regions under their command.

Two brigades of the Syrian army, totalling between 6,000 and 7,000 men and forming part of the peace-keeping force, are on the way from Damascus to Alep, 18 kms east of here, the newspaper Al Anwar reported today.

Al Anwar, regarded as close to the Syrian government, said so far the troops would be stationed around Alep, the former headquarters of Palestinian forces, replacing the Syrian forces that had started withdrawing from the region.

Part of the two Syrian brigades would join Saudi Arabian and Sudanese contingents, of 3,000 arrived in Damascus today to carry out the mission which President Sarkis expected to entrust them.

The Saudi Arabian, Sudanese and Syrian troops would take positions on the three main roads from Beirut to Damascus — Tripoli and Tyre, before being moved into rightist-controlled eastern and Palestinian-controlled Beirut.

The rightwing parties of the Arab force should enter the regions under their command, Mr. Kamal Junblatt, head of the Lebanese progressive movement, affirmed that the Arab force would enter rightwing regions before President Sarkis is asked to order them into the regions (controlled by the progressive forces).

To restore the balance after the entry into the Bekaa and Hama districts, the Arab



CARTER HUG — Democratic presidential candidate Jimmy Carter greets singer Cher Bono Allman with a hug Monday at a downtown Los Angeles campaign rally. Governor Carter left later in the day for a similar rally in Michigan. (AP wirephoto).

Black Rhodesians propose Sept. 1 as independence day

GENEVA, Nov. 2 (R). — Black and white delegation leaders at the Geneva conference on the future of Rhodesia today for the first time got down to discussing questions affecting a date for legal independence, British officials said.

Nationalist sources said black leaders orally proposed Sept. 1, 1977, the date they have been urging elsewhere for some time.

Four nationalists — Mr. Robert Mugabe, Mr. Joshua Nkomo, Bishop Abel Muzorewa and the Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole — put the proposal at an informal round-table meeting with Rhodesia's

white minority leader, Prime Minister Ian Smith, and conference chairman Ivor Richard of Britain.

British sources said the hitherto deadlocked conference had at last got down to a real discussion of constitutional and related issues.

There was no agreement today on an independence date. British officials said the black and white leaders instructed their experts to meet tomorrow to discuss certain constitutional aspects that would have to be considered before a date could be agreed.

Mr. Smith said tonight that he planned to leave for Salisbury tomorrow as scheduled. But the British delegation assumed he would attend the meeting before departing.

On the military front, fighting is still going on inside Mozambique between Rhodesian and Mozambique troops, the Mozambique news agency reported from Maputo today.

The agency described the fighting as intense and said the Rhodesians were using armoured vehicles, artillery, aircraft and cavalry.

The fighting was concentrated around Tete and Gaza provinces which border Rhodesia, the agency said.

In Gaza, Rhodesian forces attacked the railway station in Mapai. They killed 10 civilians and wounded 30 people including women and children, the agency said.

In Tete, the Rhodesians were trying to advance in fighting that went on throughout today.

(Rhodesian authorities announced yesterday that their troops had crossed into Mozambique in "hot pursuit" operations.

(However, according to reports in Salisbury the Rhodesian troops are now back in their bases. Security sources said several hundred African nationalist guerrillas were killed.)

Fahmi arrives in Bulgaria for talks

CAIRO, Nov. 2 (R). — Egypt's Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi arrived in Sofia today on a mission aimed at mending his country's relations with the Soviet Union, and possibly paving the way for a summit between President Anwar Sadat and Soviet Communist Party chief Leonid Brezhnev.

He flew to the Bulgarian capital for talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko which, he said at Cairo airport, would hopefully push forward the momentum for a settlement of the Middle East problem.

"There are no problems on our side and we shall try by every available means to have frank talks with the Soviet foreign minister to improve our relations," Mr. Fahmi said.

Americans march to polls in knife-edge election

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (Agencies). — An unprecedentedly large number of Americans voted in the first few hours of the presidential election today although political experts had predicted a record number of abstentions. Voting booths opened with public opinion polls showing the two candidates in a dead heat. The stage was set for a cliff-hanger as waiting lines of people stood outside voting places starting at 7 a.m. The queues caused traffic jams in some places.

The big turnout of voters was expected to favour Democratic candidate Jimmy Carter because the racial minorities, the most likely groups to vote overwhelmingly for him, traditionally have the highest percentage of non-voters.

A vice president, 14 state governors, 33 senators and all 435 members of the House of Representatives also were being elected today.

An estimated 75 to 80 per cent of Americans were voting, a much higher figure than in the last few presidential elections.

All political specialists said this would be an advantage for Mr. Carter.

West coast officials predicted a high turnout — in California as much as 85 per cent.

One Hollywood official said: "This is the biggest turnout at poll opening that I have ever seen —

and I've taken part in 16 elections."

One elderly woman, who went to cast her vote before breakfast, found a long queue of people snaking ahead of her.

"It seems they want a change in government," she mused.

Polling was heavy in New York city, where Mr. Carter was expected to do well. One official declared he had "not seen anything like this in years."

Voting was brisk in Chicago, Illinois, and Cleveland, Ohio, the main population centres of two states considered crucial to both candidates.

Illinois election officials forecast that about 74 per cent of the state's 6.2 million registered voters would turn out.

When citizens of a state give their preference to one candidate, even if by only a tiny margin, he

receives that state's entire share of electoral college votes for president. Thus it is possible for a candidate to be elected even if his opponent receives a greater nation-wide vote of the people.

People had to wait in line up to two hours to vote in Dallas. Texas is another important state.

There was heavy voting in Indiana, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Michigan.

Good weather may have stimulated balloting.

Local governments also took various steps to counter-act the anticipated apathy concerning the election. For instance in Codee, Florida, the city council offered a ten per cent reduction on all electricity bills paid today in the city hall, which is also the voting place.

In the Washington D.C. area, voters lined up for an unprecedented 45 minutes before the polls opened. But the traditional rules about heavy voting may not apply here.

Mr. Carter has pledged to reduce the federal bureaucracy, and many of this morning's voters may have been bureaucrats seeking to retain President Gerald Ford — and their jobs.

In Grand Rapids, Michigan, his home town, Mr. Ford voted with his wife, Betty, at an elementary school, and said "We're very, very optimistic."

He shook hands with officials and smiled as he entered a voting booth in the auditorium of the old red brick school in the town where he and his wife grew up.

"What happens if your husband loses?" Mrs. Ford was asked.

"Well, then I win," she laughed. "I get him back. I win either way."

The final Gallup poll showed President Ford leading Mr. Carter by 47 points to 46, a statistically meaningless percentage but a sharp reversal of his previous poor showing.

[Continued on page 6]



FORD JUMP — President Gerald Ford climbs on the roof of his limousine, assisted by secret service agents, after he addressed a noon campaign rally on the steps of the State House in Columbus, Ohio, Monday. President Ford spoke to the passing crowd from atop the car. (AP wirephoto).

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DEBATE — The United Nations' Security Council Monday debated a resolution to let the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) join a debate on Israel's treatment of Palestinians in occupied Arab territories. The Security Council decided in favour of PLO participation. Seen during the debate are PLO's representative at the U.N. Mr. Zahdi Labib Tarzi (foreground, far left), Egypt's U.N. representative Dr. Ahmad Ismail Abdul Meguid (foreground, second from left) and Israel's Ambassador to the U.N. Mr. Chaim Herzog (upper right). (AP wirephoto).

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Agreement among the Lebanese

The agreements reached at the two recent Arab summits, with the participation of Lebanon's President, Mr. Elias Sarkis, are endangered. Only a few days after the fighting died down on the major battlefronts, the traditional Lebanese mini-fronts began to come back to life again; the pendulum is swinging back. It is crucial that this should not be allowed to happen.

It has been pointed out that although the Riyadh and Cairo summits raised everyone's hopes, they failed to do one essential thing; to secure the consent of the original Lebanese disputants to some sort of workable arrangement between them.

In fact, some observers are of the opinion that the Riyadh and Cairo summits have achieved nothing radically different from the sort of solution that was repeatedly attempted by Premier Rachid Karami at the beginning of the civil war. A characteristic feature of Mr. Karami's efforts at the time was that he kept concluding agreements between the Lebanese authorities and the Palestinians which never got off the ground for the simple reason that the parties to the agreement more often than not did not represent all the parties that were energetically settling their disputes in the battlefield.

No doubt an agreement between the Lebanese themselves is indispensable, for without their consent the civil war cannot be terminated. That is not to say, however, that a reconciliation among the Lebanese should be the first step on the road to a viable settlement; it may well be the last.

Going by the light of past experience, securing the consent of the Lebanese disputants to a plan to end the civil war is not the magical cure of the country's ills. On two notable occasions towards the end of last year such attempts resulted in ceasefires that lasted slightly over a fortnight each, and then crumbled like all the rest.

This was clearly due to the fact that right and leftwing Lebanese were unable to restrain themselves from making a bid for all-out victory whenever either side saw a chance to do so, despite any understanding that had been reached.

Hence the decision by the Riyadh and Cairo summits to send a 30,000 strong peace-keeping force to Lebanon, to squash any adventurous moves by either side, makes a lot of sense. The suggested solution to Lebanese differences reached at the Cairo summit -- calling on all sides to go back to the positions they occupied at the start of the civil war -- is meant to be no more than a token solution. It is not fair to criticise it for what it does not attempt to do. Agreement between the indigenous warring sides in Lebanon still has to be worked out and may well take some time.

The unfortunate thing is that Lebanese differences have grown more acute as the civil war progressed. Now that rightists (notably Mr. Bachir Gemayel, the commander of the combined rightwing militias) are demanding "decentralisation" of the army and the administration. This is the sort of reaction one is likely to get from the warring sides in Lebanon until the over-all situation is altered so that it can permit a different response.

Fortunately, President Sarkis, the legitimate representative of the Lebanese government -- such as it is -- is willing and eager to work out an inter-Lebanese solution. Mr. Sarkis obviously subscribes, along with the other Arab leaders, to the valid theory that a ceasefire has to be imposed by force before a solution can be worked out among the right and the left, the Christians and the Moslems. The Riyadh and Cairo summits have wisely decided to place the 30,000 strong army under the control of President Sarkis as a first step to the reactivation of state institutions around the president. In other words, the state is to be rebuilt from the top to the bottom. It is only after the Lebanese state is able to function once again and act as a guarantor of agreements that the fears of the Lebanese, who have been at war with each other for so long, will be allayed and one can expect reasonable demands to be made.

It is also quite clear that President Sarkis' plans do not include decentralisation of either the army or the administration.

All indications are if things are left to Mr. Sarkis, and he is given the unconditional backing of the other Arab states, then a start will have been made on the road to recovery. The danger staring everyone in the face is that if the Arab nations who displayed such splendid solidarity in Riyadh and Cairo fail to back up their decisions with swift action, then the flare-up of Lebanese mini-fronts could lead right back to the morass of civil war as we have known it in Lebanon for the past 18 months.

The Arab leaders are on the right track. Peace and the restoration of order are the first priorities which must be followed by the restoration of the defunct Lebanese state institutions. Otherwise the centrifugal movement inherent in the hatreds that have developed through 18 months of bitter fighting will tear up any plan that is agreed to, even if it has the consent of the leaders of the various Lebanese factions. Any attempt to secure an agreement between the Lebanese disputants as things stand will raise the spectre of partition.

JCO continues to support coop., Doudine says

AMMAN (JNA). — The Director General of the Jordanian Co-operatives Organisation (JCO), Mr. Marwan Doudine, Tuesday made an inspection tour of the cooperative societies in the Irbid Governorate and met with a number of cooperative officials there.

The JCO will provide the cooperative societies with their technical and financial requirements to enable them to improve their effectiveness and increase agricultural production, Mr. Doudine assured the cooperative officials. Loans carrying symbolic interest rates will be advanced by the JCO, he said, for the purchase of agricultural equipment and fertilisers and to establish cooperative poultry farms.

Switzerland to provide RSS with technical aid

AMMAN (JNA). — Jordan and Switzerland signed here Tuesday cooperation memoranda under which the Swiss government will provide the Engineering Department of the Royal Scientific Society (RSS), with JD 220,000-worth of technical assistance. The sum will be used for the purchase of necessary equipment for the development of the department.

The memoranda will also provide a number of scholarships for RSS engineers, in addition to offering training courses in Switzerland for a number of the society's employees.

The signing ceremony was held at the National Planning Council. The President of the council, Dr. Hanna Odeh, signed the memoranda for Jordan while the Swiss ambassador here signed them for his country.

Soviet team discusses electrical aid here

AMMAN (JNA). — A Soviet delegation of electricity experts arrived here last week on a two-week visit to study and outline the possibility and fields of cooperation in the electricity sectors of the two countries. The Soviet team will also pinpoint the projects in which Soviet help could be useful and needed.

During the past week the team held a series of meetings with officials at the Jordan Electricity Authority for that purpose. The members of the Soviet electricity team also made field visits to the major projects which are expected to benefit from Soviet help.

The visit of the Soviet team implements the economic cooperation memoranda concluded between the Soviet Union and Jordan during the visit of His Majesty King Hussein to the USSR in June this year.

Jordan, W. Germany sign extension of technical accord

AMMAN (JNA). — Jordan and West Germany signed here Tuesday cooperation memoranda to extend the validity of the technical aid agreement concluded between the two countries.

Under the extended agreement, West Germany will continue to provide the Ministry of Public Works with technical advice, and supply it with the necessary equipment and instruments to develop its mechanical workshops.

The memoranda were signed here at the ministry by the Minister of Public Works, Mr. Ahmad Al Shobaki, for Jordan, and by the West German Ambassador to Jordan, Dr. Horst Schmidt Dorleiden, for his government.

The original technical aid agreement was concluded on April 29, 1960.

Under that agreement the Soviet Union had agreed to provide Jordan with the necessary technical assistance to install transmission lines between a number of Jordanian cities and villages.

Afghani coop. team due here on visit

AMMAN (JNA). — An Afghani cooperative delegation is expected to visit Jordan before the end of the year to familiarise itself with the Jordanian experiment in the cooperative field and to apply some of its achievements in Afghanistan.

The visit is organised by the Food and Agriculture Organisation, which has already arranged one visit here by an Afghani cooperative delegation earlier this month.

Lufthansa to open W. Germany-Jordan direct flights

BONN (JNA). — Lufthansa, the West German airline company, will inaugurate direct flights between West Germany and Jordan on Nov. 12.

To mark the occasion, the company has invited a large number of West German personalities for a week-long stay in Jordan.

They include officials from the West German Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Communications as well as members of the press and businessmen.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

The three Jordanian Arabic-language newspapers Tuesday dealt with three different subjects, the Palestinian resistance, the Balfour Declaration and the U.S. presidential election.

Al Dustour says some of the basic principles laid down by the Cairo Arab summit to rectify the general Arab stand was to emphasise that Palestinian resistance action should be carried out within a unified Arab strategy. Naturally, the paper says, such action requires that the resistance organisations unify their ranks.

When the summit laid down this particular principle, with the participation and approval of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, it was meant that the resistance would carry out its struggle from a true position, without it being put under any trusteeship or incorporation, because action within an all-out Arab strategy remains the essential way for meeting the challenges of our time, Al Dustour says.

Al Sha'b describes the Balfour Declaration, which was issued 59 years ago, as the "strangest historic contradiction the modern world has ever known, whether in its illegality or its illogical consumption which brought out a dream into an actual fact."

The paper says that the illegal aspect of the declaration was in that the British foreign secretary of the time gave the Jews the right to have a national home in Palestine. The illogical results, it adds, were in that the Arab nation had allowed the pledge to be translated from the world of dreams to the world of reality -- a pledge which grew by time in such an evil and dangerous manner, culminating in the establishment of an armed, racist and aggressive entity in Palestine and in other neighbouring Arab countries, after breaking the backbone of the Arab existence in Palestine.

Al Sha'b believes the Balfour Declaration was part of an international bargain over the fate of human beings for short-lived interests during the First World War. It represents the climax of a joint imperialist-Zionist conspiracy against the future life of the Arab nation, starting with Palestine despite the fact that it was a pledge by one who owns nothing in Palestine to another who has no rights in Palestine.

Of course, the paper places much blame on the Arabs "who ignominiously failed in their duty to effectively counter the conspiratorial pledge as soon as it was set into motion." The national Arab will is called upon today to be steered in the right direction which would bring about the downfall of the Balfour Declaration with all its illogical results, Al Sha'b states.

Al Rai thinks the U.S. presidential election "marathon" will end today without its results creating any excitement, expectation or concern with regard to American foes or friends alike. The reason: Maybe because the two candidates, President Ford and Mr. Carter, spelled out identical views on U.S. foreign policy, and their treatment of domestic affairs was mostly election tactics.

"As far as we are concerned, in this part of the world, we find that the two candidates hold similar views in relation to U.S. commitment to Israel. Although the Americans say that the election campaign was nothing more than a transient political auction, yet this does not diminish the Arab conviction that Israeli existence, expansion and aggressive acts will continue to enjoy American support.

"Ford or Carter? The sweetest of them is bitter," says the paper.

NATIONAL NOTES

● AMMAN. — The Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Hassan Ibrahim, received the United Arab Emirates ambassador to Jordan Tuesday.

● AMMAN. — Foreign Ministry Secretary General Fawwaz Abu Al Ghanam received the Qatari, and the non-resident Dutch, ambassadors to Jordan.

● AMMAN. — Four professors of the University of Jordan are expected to visit a number of West German universities soon as part of the cultural exchange programme between Jordan and West Germany.

● AMMAN. — The speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Mr. Bahjat Talhouni, Tuesday received Nationalist China's charge d'affaires in Amman who extended to him an invitation to visit Taiwan at the head of a parliamentary delegation.

Another Viewpoint

I have been a steady reader of your journal ever since. I had to leave my country, and I would be thankful to you if you would publish this letter which denotes my opinion, one out of so many Lebanese who have had to keep silent.

More than once, in your esteemed journal, have I noticed the partiality of your subjects as far as the Lebanese crisis is concerned. This has not shocked me, inasmuch as it is not the first newspaper that shows this kind of partiality. Permit me to develop better my opinion.

Everytime Tal Al Zaatar was being attacked by the so-called rightist troops (their exact name is the LEBANESE troops), the whole world seemed to be shocked and scandalised by the acts of those "savages" (the so-called rightists, to be understood). When Tal Al Zaatar fell into the hands of the Lebanese, the whole world was on the point of exterminating those Lebanese who allowed themselves to kill so savagely the poor Palestinian refugees. A French magazine went as far as publishing in three consecutive numbers, the story of a Swedish nurse (married to a Palestinian) who had seen the "horrors" in Tal Al Zaatar. As for the truth of this camp, well, there, nobody dared to write about it. Let me remind you of the truth about this famous camp.

This camp, during the beginning of the events in Lebanon, was the most dangerous place to approach, and anyone wishing to use the road Beirut-Brummana had to cross his fingers and pray that he would arrive safely. It is in this camp that all kinds of torture and massacres have been perpetrated against innocent Lebanese civilians: I, myself, know of one butcher (Palestinian living in Tal Al Zaatar, working as butcher in the Sami Solh, Lebanese-controlled, area) who was found out to have tortured young men kidnapped on their way to Beit Mery. This "refugee" camp (as everyone is so fond of calling) was nothing but the most dangerous, the most well-equipped military camp that existed. Let me also remind you that it is in the centre of Lebanon, that is, quite far from Israel.

On top of the partiality above-mentioned, Mrs. Helena Cobban writes an article about the refugees who had fled from Tal Al Zaatar. The funny thing about it is that on that same day a Christian village in the south (Ayshia) had been attacked, its people massacred (including the aged, the women and the children) the same way Damour was, and all that the newspapers had to say about that village was that the attack was in response to an ambush perpetrated against ten Palestinian militiamen, by the armed men of Ayshia. Just as Damour and what happened to it had passed away noiselessly, this village, like many others (Beit Mellat, Deir Ashash, Tal Abbas) has passed away noiselessly through the world of journalism.

To end, let me inform you that we Lebanese are not in need of any of your (or any other's) publicity; for, our war is a just one and we are fighting for our honour and dignity. However, a little bit of impartiality and justice will not hurt you or anybody else. But, in case you cannot afford to be really impartial just like the Western world, well then, Lebanon says "the hell with the entire globe!"

Thank you for the hospitality of your page.

Aida Saradar (a Lebanese)
Aleppo, Syria.

Economic accord with N. Korea to be explored

AMMAN (JNA). — An economic delegation left Tuesday for North Korea to hold talks with officials there on the possibility of concluding a bilateral economic and technical cooperation agreement.

The delegation, led by the Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Dr. Hassan Dabbas, will, in particular, discuss the export of phosphates to North Korea.

North Korea had expressed the wish to conclude such an agreement during a visit here earlier this year by a delegation headed by the North Korean deputy prime minister, Dr. Dabbas said before his departure.

The Jordanian delegation includes the Vice President of the National Planning Council Mr. Y. Atieh, and Assistant Director of the International Relations Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Atef Halassa.

JOPETROL receives refinery equipment

AMMAN (JNA). — Part of the necessary equipment for the third phase of the development project of the Jordan Petroleum Refinery (JOPETROL) reached Aqaba Tuesday.

The receipt of this first consignment implements the technical and economic cooperation agreement concluded between Jordan and Romania early last year.

A Romanian company, International Export, in cooperation with a U.S. company, is working on the third phase of the development project of the refinery.

The project will cost JD 58 million, to be raised by increasing the refinery's capital and through local and foreign loans. The project is designed to increase the refinery's output from the present one million metric tons to 3,450,000 tons in 1979.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates in effect at the start of today's business day, as set by the Central Bank of Jordan.

The first column is how much you would receive in Jordanian fils for selling a unit of the foreign currency, while the second column denotes how much it would cost you to buy a unit of the foreign currency:

U.S. dollar	332.0	334.0
U.K. sterling	528.0	534.0
Swiss franc	136.9	137.3
German mark	138.7	139.1
French franc	66.7	77.0
Italian lira		
(for every 100)	38.6	38.8
Syrian pound	81.6	82.2
Lebanese pound	120.0	123.0
Saudi riyal	95.2	95.9
Iraqi dinar	957.0	965.0
Kuwaiti dinar	1116.0	1117.0
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Libyan dinar	723.0	745.0
Egyptian pound	475.0	485.0

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Will the U.S. soon resume economic relations with Cuba

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CSM). — The recent visit to Cuba of a U.S. midwest grain dealer is likely to add new pressure on Washington to ease its ban on trade with the Caribbean island.

Mr. Burton Joseph, owner of I.S. Joseph, a large Minneapolis-based commodities concern, arrived in Cuba in late September on his second visit to the island within a year.

Just why he made this trip is not clear.

It could relate to his company's sales of animal feeds to Cuba through overseas subsidiaries which, unlike direct trade, are legal under U.S. law.

Whatever the reason, Mr. Joseph's visit comes as a growing number of U.S. businessmen are putting pressure on Washington to do away with the 14-year-old prohibition on Cuba trade by U.S. companies.

They see Cuba as a potentially important market. Some midwest grain dealers, for example, have long chafed against the trade restrictions as they eye the fairly lucrative trade that dealers in neighboring Canada conduct with Cuba.

There was much speculation last year that a resumption of trade relations was imminent and that it might extend to limited political recognition as well. But Cuba's military intervention in

Angola derailed movement in that direction.

Mr. Joseph's Cuba trip could give him a jump on competitors when restrictions eventually are lifted, as most observers expect they will be, perhaps next year, after the U.S. presidential elections.

The prospect of an end to the trade ban has lured two dozen U.S. businessmen to Cuba in the past year. Most of these visits were arranged by the Washington-based Alamar Associates, headed by Kirby Jones, press secretary to Sen. George McGovern during the 1972 presidential campaign.

This flurry of interest in trade with Cuba got a boost two years ago when the U.S. Department of State, under pressure from foreign governments, lifted the prohibition to permit foreign-based subsidiaries of U.S. firms to engage transactions with the island. But such sales must be limited to nonstrategic goods.

In the nine months ending June 30, the U.S. government issued 186 licenses to such subsidiaries in 19 countries, permitting \$295.5 million worth of trade in goods and services. The amount of this "third country" trading by U.S. firms is expected to grow in the months ahead.

It covers a broad range of goods from typewriters to diesel equipment, from agricultural pesticides

to automobiles. Half the approved sales to date involve what the U.S. Treasury Department terms the "sale of third-country grains and cereals to Cuba." The island's climate makes it impossible to grow much in the way of grains or cereals.

There is some suspicion that some grain sold to Cuba under the "third country" arrangement is U.S.-grown and "laundered" in another nation before being shipped to Cuba. U.S. corn and wheat are shipped in large quantities to the Soviet Union, which in turn supplies sizable shipments of these grains to Cuba.

Resumption of Cuba trade has many supporters in Washington, including numerous members of Congress.

Senator McGovern, who visited Cuba in May, 1975, is prominent among them, and he has lent his support to Mr. Jones' efforts to take businessmen to Cuba.

Although U.S. law bans direct trade with Cuba, it does not prevent such visits. But it does prohibit the use of U.S. money in Cuba.

Mr. Jones and others get around this problem by accepting Cuban hospitality during the visits, an indication that Prime Minister Fidel Castro's government looks with considerable favour on the idea of resuming at least economic relations with the United States.

Future path of Thailand's rightist regime looks uncertain

BANGKOK, (CSM). — Outwardly there is little change: the un-metered taxis and motorised three-wheeled "samlores" still buzz erratically through Bangkok's crowded streets.

But in this city of nearly two million people there is a sense of anticipation. Businessmen, students, journalists, foreign diplomats, and just the "ordinary man in the street" wait "for the dust to

settle" after the recent military coup.

"It will take time to tell what a new government really means," said one Thai merchant in a crowd that gazed across the street where, behind barbed wire, soldiers still searched the bullet-pocked classrooms of the Thammasat University, the scene of rioting in which more than 30 students were killed during an army assault that preceded the coup.

One question asked by many here, Thais and foreigners alike, is whether the new government can overcome the resentment likely to result from the extent of the anti-student violence — which some observers regard as extreme by the Thai way of doing things.

Unless the government can overcome this resentment, an increasing number of the educated youth either may leave the country or join anti-government insurgents in the countryside, these observers warn.

Others say only time will tell whether the new government can deliver on its promises to restore order, encourage business and tourism, and prevent the insurgency movements, which it sees as foreign-supported, from gaining ground.

So far the anti-Communist, 24-member Administrative Reform Council (ARC) has established a

board of censors empowered to withdraw the licence of a publication if its articles and pictures "violate the institution of the monarchy, give insulting impressions about Thailand, cause alarm to the people, or incite the public to believe in Communism."

The ARC already has announced plans for a "people's assembly" of about 300 members to enact laws for administrative reform under King Bhumibol Adulyadej as head of state. Former Foreign Minister Thanat Khoman, first known for his advocacy of strong ties with the United States and later for his views that Thai security demands better relations with China, has been appointed a foreign-policy adviser.

The ARC also has announced that it will investigate to see what charges should be brought against at least some of the more than 3,000 Thammasat students who were arrested after surrendering to soldiers on the university campus.

Some of them charged with participating in a skit that allegedly mocked Crown Prince Vachiralongkorn could receive at least several years in prison under a 1932 law banning insults to the royal family. Prosecution under the 1952 anti-Communist law could bring additional terms.

Although many of the lower schools have reopened, Thammasat University has remained closed as military searchers periodically announce new discoveries of weapons and Communist literature.

The police say they have uncovered evidence of a Communist plot to seize control of the country.

Egyptian troops quit Libyan border

KUWAIT, Nov. 2 (AFP). — Egyptian forces stationed on the Libyan border have been ordered to return to their barracks, the Kuwaiti daily Al Watan reported today.

Quoting an Arab diplomatic source, the newspaper said the step followed a relaxation in tension between Egypt and Libya.

Al Watan also reported that tension between Libya and Sudan also appeared to be easing and that the recent visit to Sudan by King Khaled of Saudi Arabia was part of that country's efforts to improve the atmosphere between Sudan and some of its neighbours.

Filler: The man with "the strongest teeth in the world" is "Hercules" John Massis of St. Amandsberg, Belgium, who on 4 Apr. 1974 demonstrated the ability to pull two Long Island railway trucks weighing 72.5 tonnes along rails with a bit in his teeth.



'Che' Guevara poster on a Thai's apartment door -- the Thailand that the coup was against.

RADIO JORDAN

(On 856 KHZ)	3.00	Concert hour
7.00	4.00	Breakfast show
7.30	4.30	News bulletin
7.40	5.00	Morning melodies
8.00	5.30	Sign off
12.00	6.00	Pop session (Part I)
1.00	6.03	News summary
1.04	6.30	Pop session (Part II)
2.00	7.00	News bulletin
2.15	7.10	Radio magazine
2.30	7.30	Pop session (Part II B)

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Dr. N. Al Khadra	" 44477	
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Ahmad Al Jahmani	Shifa	
Adnan Nasser	Salah	
Pharmacies:		
Amman	Khayyam	Tel. 41541
Ghassan	Tel. 74497	
Fawzi	" 25024	
Jamil	" 37291	

AMMAN AIRPORT

Departures:	Arrivals:	GMT
6.50	8.20	05.00
9.05	8.45	05.30
9.30	8.30	05.45
10.00	8.45	06.00
11.00	9.15	06.30
12.00	15.00	07.00
15.00	17.55	07.30
Muscat (GA)	Geneva	07.45
17.00	18.20	08.00
18.55	19.50	08.15
20.00	21.25	08.30
	Damascus (Lufthansa)	09.00
	23.30	09.30
	Cairo	09.45

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government)	Tel. 75111
Civil defence rescue	" 24391-4
Fire headquarters	" 22090
First aid, fire, police	" 19
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency)	" 36381-2
Municipal water service (emergency)	" 37111-3
Police headquarters	" 39141
Najdeh, roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency help	" 21111, 37777

Cultural Centres

American Centre (USIS)	Tel. 41520
British Council	" 36147-8
French Cultural Centre	" 37009
Goethe Institute	" 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre	" 44203
Amman Municipal Library	" 36111

BBC RADIO

14.30	Hail, Horror, Hail
15.00	Radio Newsreel
15.15	Outlook
16.00	News; Commentary
16.15	My Music
16.45	The World Today
17.00	News
17.09	Discovery
17.40	Book Choice
17.45	Sports Round-up
18.00	News; Radio Newsreel
18.30	Top Twenty
19.00	Outlook: News Summary
19.42	Stock Market Report
19.45	Portraits and Landscape
20.00	News; 24 hours
20.30	Animals. Vegetable or Mineral?
21.00	Report on Religion
21.15	International Soccer Special
22.00	News; The World Today
22.25	Financial News
22.45	Sport Round-up
23.00	News; Commentary

JORDAN TELEVISION

Channel 3 & 6	9.15	Arabic series
6.00 Quran	Channel 3	
6.05 Cartoons	7.30	News in Hebrew
6.30 Agricultural programme	7.45	Varieties
7.00 Lucy show	8.30	Dr. in charge
8.00 News in Arabic	9.10	Pallisers
Channel 6	10.00	News in English
7.30 Sports programme	10.15	Police story (on both channels)
8.30 Arabic series		

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Tel. 44155

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HOUSEHOLD DECORATION ITEMS
Opp. old Parliament Bldg.
Jabab, 1st and 2nd Circles, Jabal Amman

Majority of South Africans support changes in race laws

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 2 (R). — carrying of identity documents by more than half of all white South Africans would support major changes in the race laws, including integration of sport, theatres, universities, and churches, a national survey showed today.

The survey, commissioned from a private company by the Afrikaans-language newspaper Rapport, showed that in general, the all-white electorate would back the scrapping of many laws regarded as planks of the government's policy of apartheid, or separate development of the races.

A majority of whites questioned favoured abolition of the immorality act, forbidding sex across the colour line, and of the mixed marriages act.

Almost 71 per cent favoured abolition of the pass laws which require all blacks to carry passes showing whether they are authorised to be in a particular area. But the question carried the proviso that the alternative was the

abolition of job reservation, which reserves certain occupations for whites only.

More than 57 per cent favoured abolition of job reservation, which reserves certain occupations for whites only.

Almost 56 per cent believed universities, now segregated, should be open to all races; 53 per cent want the same for theatres, 60 per cent for ambulance services, 55 per cent would approve of open churches, and 65.6 per cent would support racially-mixed sports teams at club level. The latter are still forbidden despite a recent easing of apartheid in sport.

The survey showed there was still opposition to some changes. Fewer than 42 per cent of the whites questioned thought there should be one class of taxi for all races -- at present blacks can only use taxi marked "second class" -- and 47.4 per cent favoured unrestricted possession of property by all races.

Soviet dissidents charge new state arrests

MOSCOW, Nov. 2 (AFP). — A total of 32 Russians have been arrested or confined to psychiatric clinics for political or religious reasons since the Soviet Union signed the Helsinki agreement, Moscow dissidents charged today.

A list of the 32, said to have been detained in the period since August 1976, was handed to foreign correspondents here by "the group supervising the Soviet Union's implementation of the agreement on security and cooperation in Europe," set up by Soviet dissidents in May 1976.

Among the names are those of four Riga dockers who, it is said, tried to organise a strike in May 1976 to protest the meat shortage and the institution of a compensatory "fish day" in all Soviet restaurants.

The group said that two of the dockers, Sergei Frolov, aged 30, and Janis Varna, aged 27, were sentenced last August to three years' imprisonment.

Two other dockers, Mikhail Larchenkov, aged 37, and Andrei Goldberg, aged 40, were sentenced to two years in a labour camp.

The document also referred to the arrest of two Leningrad painters, Oleg Volkov and Yury Rybakov, found guilty of writing "anti-Soviet" graffiti on the walls of Leningrad public buildings.

Another name cited was that of Lev Rutkevich, an editor of the underground Leningrad literary review "Thirty-Seven", who was arrested on Sept. 30 and has not yet been brought to trial.

Meanwhile, nearly 200 Soviet intellectuals and dissidents, including Nobel Prize-winning physicist Andrei Sakharov, have signed a petition calling on the government to "proclaim a general amnesty for all political prisoners, i.e.; all persons sentenced for political, religious, ideological or nationalistic reasons."

The Soviet authorities do not admit the existence of "political prisoners" in the Soviet Union. They say that all persons imprisoned have committed criminal acts under the penal code.

The "supervisory group" also gave foreign correspondents a letter from a 71-year-old man, R. Lert, who said he had been a member of the Soviet Communist Party since 1928.

"The absence of free speech for the dissidents," the letter said, "means in fact the absence of socialism."

It added: "Legal prosecution of freedom of thought in the Soviet Union is leading to a lowering of

LONDON, Nov. 2 (AFP). — Official experts were believed today to be taking a more gloomy view of British economic trends in the coming 18 months.

The latest national income forecasts prepared by the Treasury were understood to indicate slower growth and a higher rate of inflation, the Financial Times reported.

The forecasts, which apparently still have to be drawn up in their final version, were expected to serve as a basis for the work of a mission of the International Monetary Fund due here this week to prepare the ground for talks on a \$3.9 billion loan requested by Britain to bolster sterling.

At the same time, the Financial Times in its monthly survey of business opinion said the confidence of company chiefs in economic recovery had been considerably eroded. Only 25 per cent of

those asked were more optimistic, and 33 per cent were less optimistic than four months earlier. In September, 40 per cent were more optimistic and in August the figure was 56 per cent.

Companies questioned by the city newspaper put the blame on the depreciation of sterling and the sharp rise in interest rates.

But they also pointed out that economic growth had been slower than anticipated.

Yet their orders were still improving, especially on the export side, and prospects for investments and profitability were also held to be better.

Gloom was also reflected in a third analysis released today. Phillips and Drew, the London dealers, said Britain's growth rate was likely to attain only 2.5 per cent at annual rate by the end of the current financial year next March.

The government has predicted a 4.5 per cent increase in gross national product.

Analysts of the same firm also foresaw a 3.5 per cent drop in British standards of living in the 12 months up to next August.

They also took a dim view of the strings that might be attached to the IMF credit line which Britain is seeking.

They said Britain might not be able to ease the current credit squeeze for a long period of time. It might have to introduce an import deposit scheme. And indirect taxes might be raised. The inflation rate would therefore probably remain higher than 12 per cent next year too.

The government's economic strategy aims at bringing price rises down to less than ten per cent.

New Zealand, Egypt hold economic talks

CAIRO, Nov. 2 (AFP). — The visiting Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of New Zealand, Brian Talboys, discussed strengthening of economic relations between New Zealand and Egypt at a meeting last night with Egyptian Economics Minister Mohammad Zaki Shafai, it was announced here.

The two ministers reviewed their countries' bilateral economic relations and discussed some projects provided for by the Egyptian development plan. The purpose was to study possible participation by New Zealand in financing and launching such projects, particularly in the plans for increasing livestock supply and farm mechanisation.

The two ministers agreed on the need for a bilateral trade agreement, as well as for an accord guaranteeing and encouraging investment in each other's country.

Mr. Shafai, who is also Economic Cooperation Minister, and Mr. Talboys also agreed that representatives of New Zealand businessmen, industrialists and chambers of commerce should visit Egypt to make contacts with Egyptians in order to strengthen

cooperation between the two countries in all fields.

Mr. Talboys said today he expected his country would move towards establishing a resident ambassador here at the end of next year.

At the end of his visit here, he said the move would be "simply because Cairo is seen as the centre of the Arab World." At present, New Zealand's ambassador in Rome is concurrently accredited to Egypt.

Mr. Talboys is due to leave for Saudi Arabia later today. He will also visit Tanzania and Kenya as part of a Middle East and African tour.

Japanese-Saudi business tie-up

TOKYO, Nov. 2 (AFP). — Nippon Kokan, Japan's second largest steelmaker, has reached basic agreement with Saudi Arabia's biggest business, the Jufari group, to go into joint venture in various projects.

These projects are to cover steel structures, machinery repairs and various engineering jobs.

An agreement on the business tie-up is to be signed by the end of this year and, with the approval of the Japanese and Saudi Arabian governments, the new company is to be established by June next year.

The venture is capitalised at \$1 million, and the Jufari group is to invest 50 per cent and Nippon Kokan 50 per cent.

Nippon Kokan is looking forward to securing the cooperation of Nichimen-Jitsugyo and other trading firms.

The new company is to be named Nippon Kokan Arabia. Its head office is to be located at Jeddah.

Specifically, the joint venture will undertake construction of steel structures, ferro-concrete buildings, water and oil tanks, automobiles and machinery.

Filler: The longest period on record that anyone has continuously stood is 17 years, in the case of Swami Maugiri Maharaj when performing the Tapasya or penance from 1955 to November 1973 in Shahjahanpur Uttar Pradesh, India. When sleeping he would lean against plank.

Third Circle Phantasmic

By Rami G. Khouri

Method to the madness

Some of the most peculiar aspects of the long and difficult war in Lebanon have been related to the strange turns on the battlefield, which remain the real mysteries of the war. I have had a special investigative team looking into these and other matters during the past several weeks, and only two days ago they came up with a startling bit of information that miraculously puts all the pieces of the Lebanese puzzle into place. The tale is a little complex, but I offer it here in the hope that it will help clear up much of the confusion that seems to dominate the situation in Lebanon.

It all started back in the summer, when the terrible earthquake in northern Italy signalled worse things to come. And sure enough, come they did, in the form of the devastating series of earthquakes that rocked China three months ago. It seems that the combination of the successive earthquakes to the geographic east and west of the Middle East -- combined with the American presidential election year and the Viking landings on Mars -- have fundamentally altered the magnetic forces under the earth's surface, with the most severe effects of this strange and infrequent phenomenon being felt around the Middle East. The epicentre of the altered magnetic forces region has been found to lie underneath a little village on the outskirts of Bhandoun, in the lovely and tranquil mountains east of Beirut.

This kind of change in the magnetic forces of the earth would normally only be felt in phenomena such as the ocean tides, though fishermen and glass-bottomed boat owners can adjust to changes here with no trouble at all. The more important point, however, is that this substantial shift in magnetic forces has caused all compasses used on the earth's surface to go crazy.

The results of this would also normally be negligible, but for the fact that most of the people in Lebanon depend heavily on their compasses to do their job, especially the people involved in the fighting. Thus it has come about that an artillery battery up in the Lebanese mountains may be shelling what its compasses tell it are enemy positions, while in reality it is shelling the French embassy in Beirut. The mistake is to be blamed entirely on the compasses, which, in retrospect, can now also be seen to lie behind the assorted other strange military occurrences in Lebanon during the past year.

For example, my investigative team (equipped with infallible mobile radar units) has just come back from a two-month top-secret mission to Lebanon, and reports that the sudden and strange appearance on the Lebanese scene of the Vanguard of the Lebanese Air Force is nothing strange at all. They are, in reality, a group of American F-16 fighter-bomber jet pilots who were on their way from Andrews Air Force Base in Virginia to a secret Iranian military base outside Tehran, where they were supposed to help the Shah organise an anti-Communist and anti-terrorist clean-up squad. Overflying Lebanon, however, they were deceived by their compasses and landed at Rayak airport in the Bekaa Plain. They thought they had in fact landed in Iran, and when some villagers carrying armloads of strange and pungent

tobacco leaves came up speaking a strange language, the American pilots accepted the tobacco and smiled away. Thinking they were being greeted by Iranian peasants, the Americans were sure they had landed at their destination near Tehran. They were eager to get to work, of course, so they shared some cigarettes of hospitality with their new hosts and asked where the enemy was to be found. The villagers pointed towards the sea, thinking the pilots had asked where the tobacco was to be flown to, and the Vanguard of the Lebanese Air Force were off and fighting. The fact that their mission in Lebanon has taken so long, my investigative team tells me, is due largely to the hospitality of the natives.

The compass factor has played a role in other areas of the Lebanese war, but they are too numerous to mention them all here. One of the more bizarre incidents, however, relates to the weird and quite unbelievable stories coming from south Lebanon, to the effect that Israel is giving help to some of the fighters in Lebanon. I've had my boys look into the matter, and they report again that it is all to be blamed on the compasses. It seems that the Israelis thought they were implementing some still secret clauses of the last Sinai interim agreement with Egypt, clauses which called for the exchange of obsolete military equipment as a mutual gesture to confirm that all that happened in the past is forgotten and forgiven. The Israelis, not being aware of the strange new development in the magnetic forces under their feet, started turning over small tanks and old uniforms to some soldiers they assumed were Egyptians, because their compasses were pointing south. The Lebanese recipients, quite incredulous about this development, accepted without too much questioning. In fact, to implement the secret Sinai pact clauses to the letter, some Lebanese fighters were invited to play a friendly game of soccer football in Israel (the Lebanese won, my sources say, because their attacking right wingers played with unusual vigour). Once, apparently, the Israelis questioned their new guests about why they were the first Egyptian soldiers the Israelis had ever seen wearing Gucci shoes. The Lebanese, thinking quickly, replied that they were indeed Egyptian soldiers, but they happened to be dressed up in rehearsal costumes they would wear in a new play, opening in Cairo shortly, about great themes in Arab civilisation, entitled "Love Me to Death".

(Incidentally, and as a footnote, the compass factor will also explain why Egyptian troops keep massing on the Libyan border, and why Iraqi troops keep massing on every border they can find that doesn't already have troops massed there.)

The compass confusion has just been discovered by all the parties to the Lebanese war, and things are now expected to make a little more sense. My investigators add one last thing, which is that the compass factor may or may not help the Arab League peace-keeping forces do their job. They tell me that the compass mess is to blame for the fact that everytime an Arab peace soldier or foreign minister was supposed to be sent to Lebanon, he ended up going to Cairo.

Concorde starts promotion tour of South East Asian states

HONG KONG, Nov. 2 (Agencies). — British Airways may launch regular supersonic Concorde services between London and Singapore via Bahrain within the next six months, airline industry sources said here today.

The move would be another step towards extending Concorde services, which now operate between London and Bahrain, to Melbourne, Australia, they said.

Korea signs oil accord with Iran

TEHRAN, Nov. 2 (AFP). South Korea is to buy 60,000 barrels of crude oil a day from Iran over a period of 15 years under an agreement signed here today.

The agreement was signed by South Korean Deputy Premier Duck Woo Nam and Iran's Economy and Finance Minister Hushang Ansary.

The crude will be processed at a refinery built in South Korea with Iranian aid, which is to start operating in a year.

Official sources gave no details about the terms of the contract.

The crude will be sold by the National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC), which since the beginning of this year has substantially raised its share in Iran's oil exports at the expense of the oil companies that formed the former consortium that Iran oil operations in the country.

NIOC at present exports over one million barrels a day, or one-fifth of Iran's total exports.

One problem is whether the Indian government would lift a ban on supersonic flights over its territory, but the sources noted the extra time needed to bypass India would not be great.

A Concorde, painted in French livery, will arrive in Singapore tomorrow as part of a demonstration tour of southeast Asia.

The sources said that British Airways would have five Concorde on hand early next year and if it were allowed to start commercial flights to New York, would soon have enough trained crew to operate the Melbourne route.

A question to be resolved before commercial Concorde services to Singapore could start is of compensation to Singapore Airlines (SIA) for the likely loss of first class passengers.

The sources said one possibility was that SIA might lease some seats on the British Airways flights.

The Concorde this month is its first sales promotion flight a year -- a 53,000 kms. demonstration trip around the Far East.

The plane's manufacturers, Aérospatiale of France and the British Aircraft Corporation, plan show Concorde off to potential buyers or lessors in Manila, Hong Kong, Jakarta and Seoul.

Philippines President Ferdinand Marcos had been invited for flight while officials of Philippine Airlines, Singapore Airlines, Garuda of Indonesia, Korean Airlines and Cathay Pacific (Hong Kong) will be flown from their respective capitals to Singapore.

With four of the present Concorde series still unsold, the French and British governments are now looking into the possibility of leasing them out, a formula which Korean Airlines has already shown interest.

News in Israel is more expensive

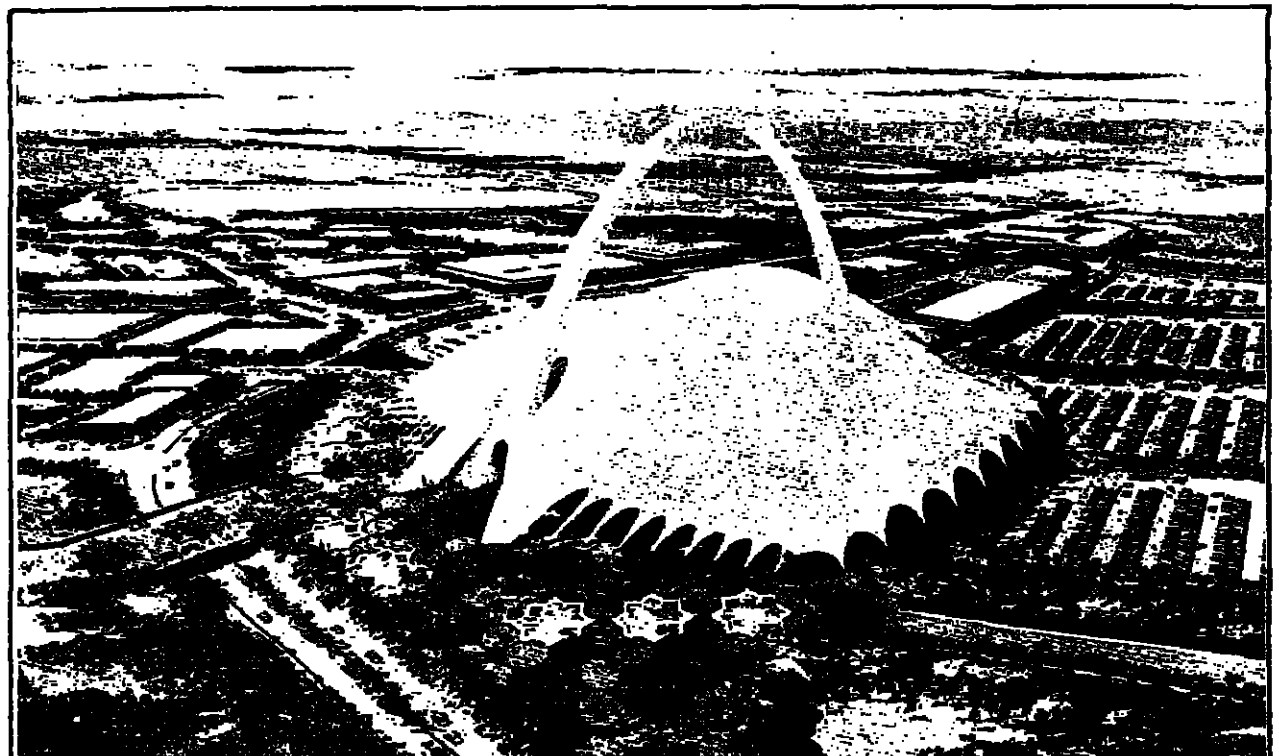
TEL AVIV, Nov. 2 (R). — The prices of daily newspapers in Israel rose by 28 per cent today to 2.75 Israeli pounds (about 20 pence sterling).

Weekend newspapers also rose by the same percentage and will now cost 3.50 Israeli pounds (about 25 pence sterling).

The rates for international telephone, telegraph and telex calls from Israel also rose today by 5.4 per cent. An official announcement said the increase reflected previous devaluation of the Israeli pound.

The Israeli pound was devalued by two per cent last Saturday but the new rates do not take this latest devaluation into account.

The cost of food and fuel is expected to go up by about 2 per cent, according to government and trade union economists after talks between the two sides this week on slashing government subsidies of basic commodities.



SPORTS STADIUM FOR SAUDIS -- This is an artist's impression of the 80,000-seat International Sports Stadium, designed by British architects Ian Fraser and John Roberts and Partners, for the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. It will be the largest sports complex in the world and will include the world's highest arch. It will be part of the kingdom's comprehensive programme to provide sporting facilities throughout the country. The stadium, with full facilities for Olympic and international events, will become the focal point of the sports city on which work has already commenced at Riyadh. The entire stadium bowl will be covered by the largest clear-span cable network of its type ever constructed. The roof, finished in glass reinforced plastic (GRP), has been designed with the sections over the arena to act as 'sun-breakers'. This will give protection from direct rays of the sun to competitors and spectators.



Your Horoscope

By Jeane Dixon

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 3

Your birthday today: Marks a genuinely fresh start or many tiny beginnings, some of them tentative, some premature, as conditions quickly shift. This year's solutions are mainly interim transitions to further stages. Relationships must redevelop beyond ordinary levels to keep pace with your personal growth. Today's natives run to extremes, are individualists and dominate the scene at any opportunity. Those born this year are sensitive to psychic forces, but won't make a public show or discuss such subjects.

Aries [March 21-April 19]: Don't let apathy get you down. Accept the present merely as a stopgap and work from that premise toward prosperity. Aim for the best and get organized.

Taurus [April 20-May 20]: Much recent confusion can be resolved quite simply by letting actions speak more clearly than explanations. You've little to apologize for in any case.

Gemini [May 21-June 20]: Additional people are on the scene and demand space. Conserve energy by waiting for the right moment. Modify an old decision.

Cancer [June 21-July 22]: Make the most of opportunities, with options for changes to keep pace with improvements. Stretch your imagination and bring your people with you.

Leo [July 23-Aug. 22]: Local conditions can't be taken for granted; future

situations are hypothetical at best. Travel and permanent moves are favored.

Virgo [Aug. 23-Sept. 22]: Insight turns your whole scheme around. Don't be critical of newcomers who lack perspective as to what is happening. Make a major effort in a selected area.

Libra [Sept. 23-Oct. 22]: Your opponent has the initiative now. Avert a clash by nonresponse. If competitors can be induced to put in more energy than necessary, you come out on top.

Scorpio [Oct. 23-Nov. 21]: Overt action appeals to you under current influences. Direct it at appropriate targets. Don't involve innocent bystanders in any way.

Sagittarius [Nov. 22-Dec. 21]: Matters move with deceptive ease. Don't be careless counting and measuring. This evening can be fun according to your outlook on life.

Capricorn [Dec. 22-Jan. 19]: Impulse leads you into what are meant to be temporary experiments. This tips a long-unstable balance for lasting change that might eventually be good.

Aquarius [Jan. 20-Feb. 18]: Travel brings fine results. You buy more than is needed of something that seems better than it really is. Be sure advice is wanted.

Pisces [Feb. 19-March 20]: It's simplest to go along with the tide. You still have personal responsibilities to carry, no matter what the news and how public issues are decided.



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TONIGHT'S T.V. FEATURES

LUCY SHOW
LUCY GETS A ROOMMATE
Lucy places an ad in the newspaper, searching for a roommate, and is astonished at the surprises it gets her.

POLICE STORY
The first episode of a one-hour colour series dealing with police squads, the life of patrolmen and their day to day jobs.

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JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

VERAB

JYKER

NEXETT

INCANE



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

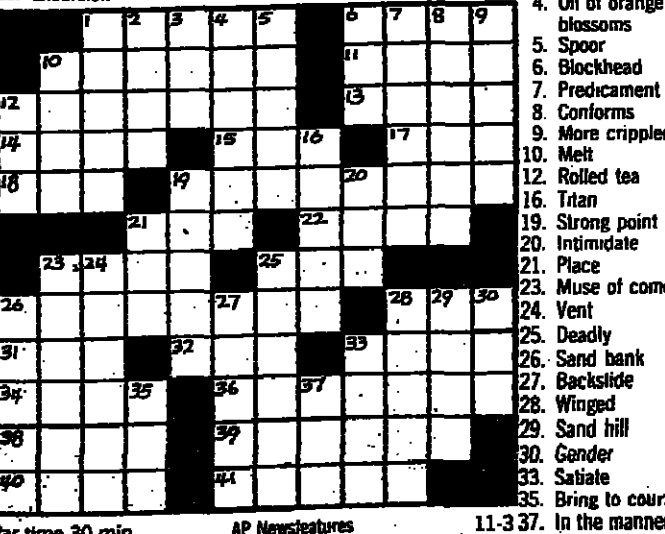
Yesterday's Jumble: TEASE SHEEP BLOUSE ABACUS
Answer: What his behavior caused his usually talkative wife to become — "SPEECHLESS"

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

- ACROSS
- Factory
 - Gem
 - Laborer
 - Seaweed
 - Illusion
 - Stable
 - Door clasp
 - Edible root
 - Turn right
 - Windmill sail
 - Maker of arrows
 - Hawaiian food
 - Greatest number
 - Excursion

DOWN

- Self-control
- Flaccid
- October brew
- Oil of orange blossoms
- Spoor
- Blockhead
- Predicament
- Conforms
- More crippled
- Melt
- Roller tea
- Titan
- Strong point
- Intimidate
- Place
- Muse of comedy
- Vent
- Deadly
- Sand bank
- Backslide
- Winged
- Sand hill
- Gander
- Salute
- Bring to court
- In the manner of

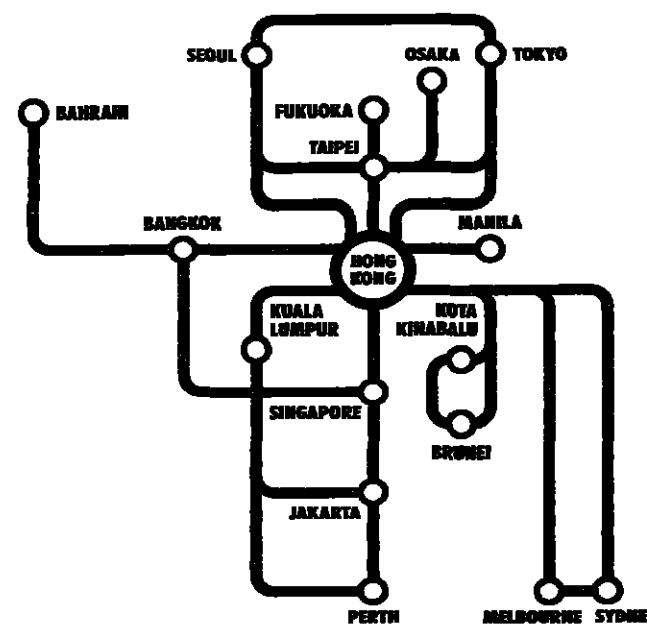


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U.S. denies plans to contact Vietnamese envoys in Paris

PARIS, Nov. 2 (AFP). — The mutually desired framework of the process of normalisation of today denied and plans for U.S. contacts with two envoys from the Hanoi government, who arrived in France yesterday for talks with French officials.

The embassy recalled an Oct. 16 statement by U.S. State Department spokesman Robert Funseth that no U.S.-Vietnamese talks could be expected before the Nov. 2 presidential elections. Any meeting would therefore be likely to take place in the second half of November.

Informed American sources in Paris believe however that discreet contact was being maintained in the context of liaison committees set up to that end, as well as through U.S. diplomatic missions, although such talks would not go beyond the preliminary stage of the principle of discussions.

On Saturday evening, the embassy of Vietnam in Paris issued a denial regarding rumors that U.S. and Vietnamese representatives would meet in the French capital.

Thus the two Vietnamese envoys trip appears to fall within the

Army of Burundi seizes power in bloodless coup

BUJUMBURA, Nov. 2 (AFP). — The army seized power yesterday in Burundi, overthrowing head of state Lt. Gen. Michel Micombero and dissolving the government and parliament of the ruling Union for National Progress Party, an armed forces communique announced today.

The communique said no lives were lost in the coup and the country was calm.

Burundi airport was closed until further notice and a country wide dusk to dawn curfew had been imposed, the communique said.

Lt. Gen. Micombero had led the central African country since 1966.

The communique said that for several years, Burundi's political and economic situation had "deteriorated dangerously" with the country torn by "multiple clans of egoist politicians greedy for personal power and material benefits to the detriment of the peasant, the workers and the wage earner".

Lt. Gen. Micombero was "very weary by immense personal

Iranian diplomat wounded

PARIS, Nov. 2 (AFP). — An Iranian diplomat was wounded by gun shots in a street here this evening, police said. Witnesses said the gunman escaped on a small motorcycle.

The Iranian, counsellor at the embassy, was being treated on the spot in an ambulance. He was reported to be seriously hurt.

Li Hsien-nien to reporters: China is now ruled by "unified leadership"

PEKING, Nov. 2 (AFP). — Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien met a group of French journalists here today and told them that China was now ruled by "a unified leadership", according to "the popular will".

Mr. Li, a specialist in economic affairs, was yesterday described by wall posters in Shanghai as the new prime minister but a Foreign Ministry official said that the post was still held by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng.

Mr. Li talked to the journalists for an hour and three-quarters and discussed Sino-Soviet relations and the Chinese economy.

One of the highest government leaders, who preferred to remain anonymous, told French journalists here today that there would be no change in Sino-Soviet relations unless the Soviet Union told the "entire world" that the policies it had followed since Stalin's death in 1953 were wrong.

French journalists were also told by a high government official, identified as an economic affairs expert, that the purged group of four politburo members including Mao Tse-tung's widow, Mrs. Chiang Ching, tried to "sabotage" the country's fifth five-year plan, and that this would have to undergo "a few revisions".

The official said that from now on only China's "need" and its "currency" resources would guide imports of foreign material and technology.

He did not specify how the "gang of four" had sabotaged the plan, but said that the Communist Party's Central Committee and the whole Chinese people, led by Mr. Hua, were determined to "carry through the socialist construction of China".

The official said China was "a backward country" and needed to import equipment for its petrochemical industry, for the exploitation of oil deposits and other natural resources, for its steelworks and electricity production and various kinds of machinery.

In a statement that somewhat surprised the journalists he said that until now, ministries had unfortunately bothered "little about foreign currency problems". He added "foreign currency is needed to buy anything".

He said that China had oil and coal, "but we don't know in what quantities".

Radio Peking, monitored in Hong Kong, today said that China would carry on Mao's foreign policies, strengthening solidarity with the Third World and opposing imperialism, "especially of the two super-powers, the Soviet Union and the United States".

The government leader said that "the Soviet party was an authentic party in Stalin's time, but since Stalin's death, under Khrushchev and Brezhnev, revisionism is reigning".

China, he went on, was "prepared to cope with inevitable war", but would not attack first.

The leader asked one of the journalists for his impressions. When told that Europe felt some "insecurity", but did not believe that war was imminent, he burst out laughing.

Turkey, Greece begin talks on disputes over Aegean Sea

BERNE, Nov. 2 (R). — Greek and Turkish officials met here today for a new round of talks aimed at settling their protracted dispute over ownership of the potentially oil-rich Aegean Sea.

Turkish sources said the officials would dwell on political aspects of the dispute rather than technical and legal ones but they declined to elaborate.

The main issue dividing both sides concerns oil exploration rights in certain areas of the Aegean Sea. Greece says that it alone has such rights because of the Greek islands which dot the sea while Turkey says that the Aegean is part of the continental shelf.

Military tension mounted between both countries last August

when Turkey sent an oil survey ship into the Aegean.

Greece went to the International Court at the Hague, but the court turned down its attempt to get an injunction against the ship's activities.

The court last month gave Greece until April next year and Turkey until next October to submit arguments on whether they recognised the court's right to settle the dispute. Turkey has taken no part in the court proceedings.

Greece also complained to the United Nations Security Council in August and, on Aug. 25, the council adopted a resolution calling on both sides to resume direct negotiations to settle the dispute.

The negotiators held inconclusive talks in Berne earlier this year.

W. Germany, U.K. discuss cost-sharing of Rhine army

BONN, Nov. 2 (AFP). — London and Bonn are "in contact" over Britain's wish for the cost of its army on the Rhine in West Germany to be shared, British Defence Minister Fred Mulley said here today after talks with his West German counterpart, Mr. Georg Leber.

Observers said the talks apparently centred on British Prime Minister James Callaghan's warning last Monday that crisis-hit Britain might have to withdraw its troops from NATO (the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation) if it found the International Monetary Fund imposing unacceptable loan conditions.

Mr. Leber declined all comment on today's talks, referring journalists to Mr. Mulley's statement.

Mr. Mulley justified Britain's call for a sharing of Rhine army costs by noting that Britain's NATO role was a "not negligible" element in its balance of payments deficit.

British expenses would reach £500 million by the end of the year, but the British army was stationed in West Germany in the interests of Britain, West Germany and NATO, he said.

Britain and West Germany were convinced that the problems could be solved between friendly countries and allies, he added.

Moscow supports Libya chess event

MOSCOW, Nov. 2 (R). — The Soviet Union today expressed support for the international chess tournament being held in Tripoli.

The official Tass news agency said the 34 countries participating in the Tripoli tournament -- at which the USSR is not represented -- provided "graphic evidence of the negative attitude of the progressive chess public of the world to the farce in Haifa where a so-called 'World Chess Olympiad' is being held".

"The word 'world' can be used only in quotes as many states, including the biggest and strongest chess powers of the world, refused to send their players to a country pursuing a policy of aggression and racialism", it said in a report from Tripoli.

The Soviet Union announced last May that it would boycott the Haifa Olympiad because it said Israel could not guarantee the security of players, and as a protest against the aggressive Israeli policies in the Middle East.

LONDON MARKET REPORT

Early gains were lost on the stock exchange Tuesday and the recent rally halted as profit taking developed.

The sharp fall in business confidence over the past three months as outlined in the latest quarterly report from the Confederation of British Industry (CBI) and the revival of interest rate worries as leading banks hand over to the Bank of England £350 million of "special deposits", helped to unsettle conditions, despite the continuing steadiness of sterling on the foreign exchange.

The fall in Britain's reserves of foreign currency during October had been generally expected, and had virtually little impact.

Among the leaders to cling on to small gains were, Guest Keen, EMI, Tube Investments and Hawker, while Imperial Chemical Industries (ICI), Bats, Beechams, Fisons and Courtaulds finished lower. The Financial Times industrial shares index was down 2.7 at 283.6 after being up nearly five points at first.

Oil was steady and showed little change. British Petroleum was upset by profit-taking in oils, but Shell was well held. Banks, themselves, were idle, with Hong Kong, Shanghai unchanged.

Gold was subdued and there was little movement elsewhere, although Ayer Hiltam eased as the final arrangements were being made to move the company's domicile from London to Malaysia. Golden Hope was still unsettled after its results in an otherwise steady plantations. Hitachi and Takeda eased sharply on the Japanese list.

After restrained USSR, U.S. speeches

No political squabbles expected at UNESCO meet

NAIROBI, Nov. 2 (R). — The Soviet Union today made a highly restrained speech to the UNESCO general conference here, barely touching on the two most controversial issues -- press freedom and Israel -- and raising hopes that the meeting would be free of big power political in-fighting.

Yesterday Mr. John Reinhardt, Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs and the chief U.S. delegate, made an equally restrained speech, although he did stress America's absolute commitment to press freedom.

However, three Arab states -- Sudan, Tunisia and Egypt -- all condemned Israel in their speeches to UNESCO's biennial meeting.

Algeria declared to loud applause that Rhodesia's "racist armed forces are massacring the civilians" in Mozambique. The chief Algerian delegate said the attack had only been made possible because of the active support of the "apartheid regime" in South Africa.

Mr. Abdullah Fadel, Minister of Youth and Sport, described South Africa as "the last bastion of imperialism in Southern Africa" and demanded that the conference vehemently condemn this "aggression".

On the issue of press freedom the chief Soviet delegate, Mr. I.N. Zenskov, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, merely stated that a Soviet-inspired draft declaration sanctioning government control of the press was among agenda items which would "promote the strengthening of peace and international security".

Unlike Poland and Hungary, he did not even specifically support the draft.

He was equally restrained on Israel. He referred to the "unfavourable concern" voiced by a number of speakers over the "explosive situation in the Middle East caused by the Israeli expansionist policy".

He also quoted from a statement by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko on the "legitimate rights" of the Palestinian people.

A senior UNESCO spokesman said he was pleased with the progress of the conference. He said while delegates were not avoiding stating their case there was a consensus on all issues.

Sudan specifically attacked Israel for not respecting UNESCO resolutions -- a reference to Israel's disregard for a UNESCO resolution calling on it not to excavate or in other ways tamper with Moslem holy sites in Jerusalem.

Israel should be barred from attending UNESCO meetings and it respected the organisation's resolutions, Sudanese Minister of Education Deifallah Al Haj Youssef added. He also condemned countries which had not paid their contributions.

The U.S. cut off its contributions to UNESCO following the 1974 general conference in Paris at which Israel was attacked by Arab, communist and Third World delegates and it still owes the whole of its 1975-76 contribution totalling some \$38 million.

Tunisia and Egypt also attacked states which had failed to pay their contributions. Egypt further referred to the "grave crimes committed in Jerusalem" by Israel.

Americans march to the polls

[Continued from page 1] Other national polls put Mr. Carter ahead -- 47 to 43 by the Burns Roper Group and 47 to 48 by the Louis Harris Organisation.

In Plains, Georgia, Mr. Carter's home, the challenger and his wife, Rosalynn, lined up early among their friends and neighbours.

I voted for Walter Mondale and his running mate," Mr. Carter joked afterwards, referring to the Democratic vice presidential candidate whose name is inseparably joined with his on the ballot.

Mr. Mondale, voting in Afton, Minnesota, rejoined: "I voted for Jimmy Carter and his running mate."

Mr. Carter wound up his campaign with a rally in Flint, Michigan, last night. On the flight back to Plains he joined reporters in the back of his chartered aircraft Peanut One in singing hymns and listening to country and western music.

The hamlet of Dixville Notch in New Hampshire -- which since 1960 has been the first place to announce its vote in U.S. elections -- polled 13 votes for Mr. Ford, 11 for Mr. Carter and one for independent candidate Eugene McCarthy just after midnight. The town has picked a loser in every presidential election except for 1972.

Victory for Mr. Carter, wealthy peanut farmer and former Georgia Governor, would install him as the first president from the deep south since Zachary Taylor in 1849-50. It would mean, too, that Mr. Ford would be the first incumbent president to lose since Herbert Hoover in 1932.

The outcome of the campaign hinged on several factors -- the size of the black vote, electoral indecision variously estimated at between four and 11 per cent, the way eight vital states go, and the question whether independent Eugene McCarthy will rank as a "spoiler" candidate.

Mr. McCarthy, a former Democratic senator from Minnesota,

was shown in polls with support running between two and five per cent -- a proportion that could particularly hurt Mr. Carter.

To win, either candidate needs 270 of 538 electoral college votes. These are apportioned according to the congressional representation of each state and the District of Columbia, which takes in the federal capital of Washington.

Mr. McCarthy could siphon enough votes to deny his rival an expected win in a particular state, and could conceivably win a state himself. In a close race, either outcome could leave Mr. Carter and Mr. Ford short of the 270 majority.

Should this happen, the House of Representatives would meet to decide the winner among the three candidates getting most votes. It would almost certainly be Mr. Carter since the house once again bound to be controlled by the Democrats.

The eight vital states, each with a big bloc of electoral college votes, are New York (45 votes), Illinois (26), Michigan (21), Ohio (21), New Jersey (17), Pennsylvania (27), Texas (26) and California (45).

Political experts felt Mr. Ford must win five of the eight states to gain election. Mr. Carter needs New York and Pennsylvania, both leaning towards him, and a combination of three others.

Regardless of the president's result, the next Congress appeared set to be controlled once again by the Democrats, even though Republicans were counting on few gains in the house.

In the old Congress, the Democrats held a 290 to 145 majority in the house and a 62 to 32 margin in the Senate.

Possibly the most interesting race was in New York, where Democrat Daniel Moynihan, outgoing former Ambassador to India and to the United Nations, was leading conservative Republican incumbent James Buckley.

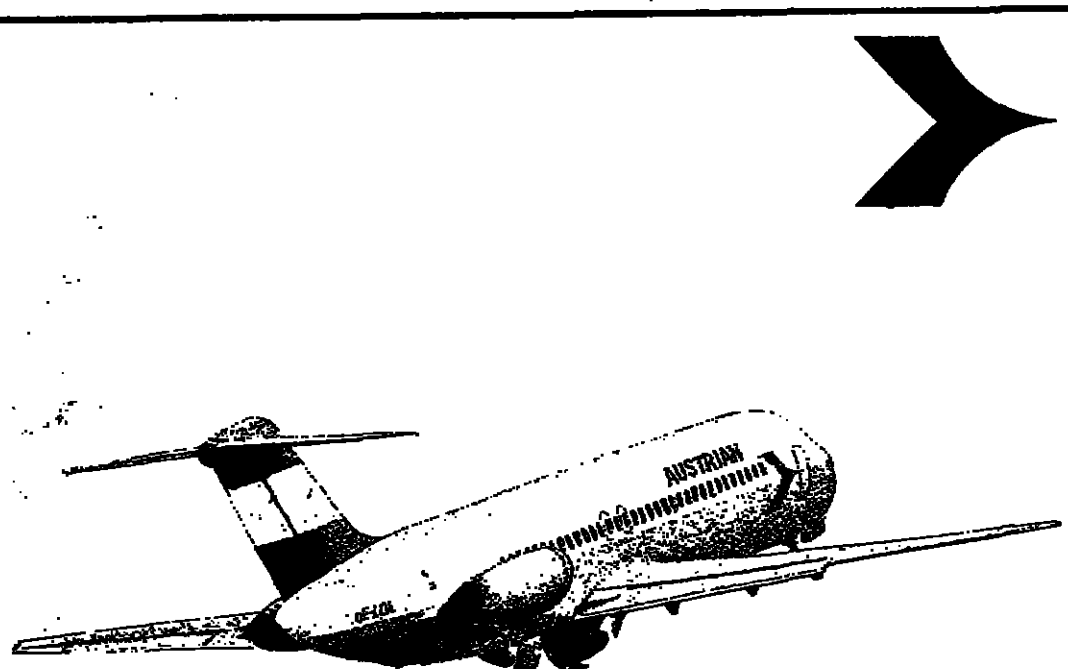
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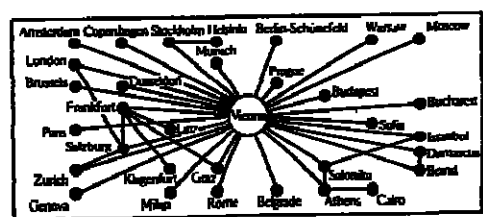
The appointment will be for two years in the first instance. The appointee will be under training by a temporary senior expert with a view to occupying her post subsequently.

Applications should be written in English with full Curriculum Vitae and the names of two persons for reference, and forwarded to the Principal Tutor, Faculty of Nursing, University of Jordan, Amman.



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